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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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expanded in 1951. Investments in this production sphere will be particularly profitable, because domestic resources promise to make the Soviet Zone self-sufficient in this field. However, the improvement of the electric power supply will meet with great difficulties. Another problem is the maintenance of the antiquated plant installations with most inadequate tools and equipment. There is even a shortage of rivets and nails. The constant shortage of welding electrodes is a particular disturbance to production. Also the best ideological training cannot blind the work force to the shortage of repair material.

5. The Soviet Zone chemical industry cannot rely on shipments of machinery, instruments, and other equipment from the U.S.S.R. and the other Eastern Bloc countries. Even Czechoslovakia cannot in the least replace the deliveries from West Germany. Precision mechanical instruments and optical products cannot be supplied at all by the Eastern Bloc countries. The deliveries demanded by those countries from the Soviet Zone are greater than the appropriate exchange deliveries possible.
6. The training of apprentices is not properly handled. Really efficient young workers who have proved to have the necessary talent for university studies have been retained in the plants mostly because of the plant's pride while young workers who frequently have shown poor efficiency were proposed for university training only because of their social background.

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. The construction of the plant for phosphorous fertilizer in Muedersdorf was started early in 1950 and managed by Dr. Schaetzel, (fmu). Production was scheduled to begin on 1 October 1950. However, production probably did not start before 1951 because the Polysius SAG Machine Construction Plant had to comply with urgent reparation orders and therefore could not deliver the large rotary tubular kilns ordered by the Muedersdorf Plant.

25X1A ** [REDACTED] Comment. Most of the gypsum-sulphuric acid installation of the Parlen Plant in Tollen, an enterprise of the SAG Krasna, was destroyed during the war. The reconstruction of this installation started early in 1950. The time needed for reconstruction is estimated at one to one and a half years. To date, no confirmatory report has yet been received that sulphuric acid production has started in this installation.

25X1A *** [REDACTED] Comment. Since the Soviets completely dismantled the Solvay Plant in Lernburg (L 52/D 76), the two remaining soda factories in Stassfurt (L 52/D 63) and Buchenau (L 51/C 65) have been unable to meet the Soviet Zone requirements.

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